



Kids Have Rights, Too!

Convention on the Rights of the Child Still Needs U.S. Approval

By NICO DAUTERIVE
and INDYKIDS STAFF

Twenty years ago the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is a treaty that sets guidelines and holds governments responsible for the fair treatment and protection of anyone under age 18. Only two countries have not ratified (formally accepted) the treaty: the United States and Somalia.

Many human rights organizations are asking President Obama and the U.S. Senate, the body that signs treaties, to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Jamil Dakwar, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union Human Rights Program, said that the Obama administration should “uphold the American values of fairness and justice for all by building a much-needed human rights [system].”

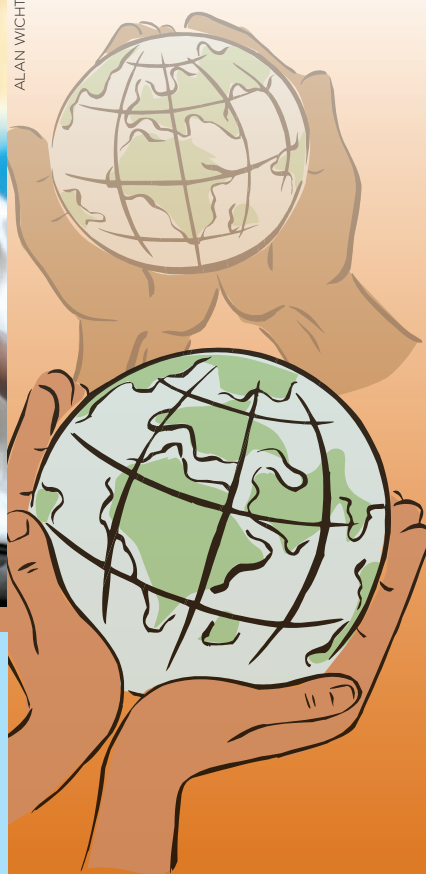
Many reasons have been given for why the U.S. government has still not ratified the treaty. Some religious and parents’ rights groups are against ratifying the Convention because they believe it will limit the control that parents have over their children. They say that signing the treaty could make spanking kids illegal, would give children the right to choose their own religion, would allow kids to have sex education and could require the government to provide childcare.

Supporters of the Convention say that it protects the basic rights that children all over the world should enjoy.

To the right are some of the children’s rights outlined in the Convention. To read more about your rights and how to protect them, go to the United Nations Children’s Fund website for kids: www.unicef.org/voy



ALAN WICHT, FXB



Article 12:

When adults are making decisions that affect children, children have the right to **say what they think** should happen and have their opinions taken into account.

Article 28:

All children have the right to a primary **education**, which should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this right. Discipline in schools should respect children’s dignity.

Photos on the page, starting from the top left and going clockwise, are from Uruguay, South Africa, Thailand, India and Rwanda.



GEOFF BUGBEE, FXB

Article 31:

Children have the right to **relax and play**, and to join in a wide range of cultural, artistic and other recreational activities.

Article 24:

Children have the right to good quality **healthcare**, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment and information to help them stay healthy.

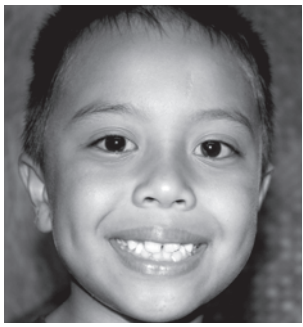


ALAN WICHT, FXB



Who makes sure that countries actually protect children’s rights?

Every 2-5 years, all countries that have ratified the Convention must submit a report showing that they meet all the requirements of the Convention. These reports are looked at by a group of experts from all over the world called the Committee on the Rights of the Child.



Meet... Jermaine from Guam

Name: Jermaine Gamboa

Age: 8

Hometown: Agat (a village in the south)

Languages spoken: Chamorro and English

Family: Jermaine lives with his mom and his one-year-old sister

Mom's work: She works at the Veterans of Foreign Wars headquarters in Agat

Favorite foods: Pizza, apples, oranges, grapes

Favorite subject in school: GATE (Gifted and Talented Education Program), where he gets to do hip-hop, break dance and sing Christmas songs.

What do you want kids in the U.S. to know about life on Guam?:

"It's fun here. There's lots of kids to play around with in school and lots of stuff you can do."

Favorite activities: Video games, taking care of his sister, sleeping



Guam at a Glance

Location: The eastern Pacific Ocean

Population: 178,430

People: Chamorro 37%, Filipino 26%, other Pacific islander 11%

Languages: English 38%, Chamorro 22%, Philippine languages 22%

Political structure: Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The people are U.S. citizens, but they cannot vote in U.S. elections and have no representation in Congress.

History: The original inhabitants of Guam, called Chamorro, arrived on Guam approximately 3,000 years ago from areas in the Philippines and Palau. Guam was colonized by Spain and then the U.S. Guam is still a U.S. colony and is used as a base for the U.S. military.

Learn a little CHAMORRO

Hafa adai: hello

Familia: family

Nana: mother

I che'lu-hu láhi: brother

PROFILE BY ERIN THOMPSON

40%

That's the amount that carbon dioxide emissions should go down by 2020 to avoid climate catastrophe.

nation&world

College Students Say No to Fee Increase

By HANNAH WOLFE

Thousands of students, teachers and workers across California joined together in the last months of 2009 to protest tuition increases and job cuts at the University of California (U.C.) system. Tuition (the price for classes) will go up 32 percent, bringing it to \$10,000 per year. There will also be cuts to teacher and staff positions. Many students will have difficulty paying for a quality education. Until the late 1960s, tuition was free for residents of California.

The U.C. Board of Regents says the cuts are needed because of less money coming from the state of California. Many students and workers' unions point out that the U.C. in fact has plenty of money, but puts it in bad investments, sports and huge salaries for "star" faculty and administrators. "They had a record year in their research grants. They had a record year in



Students at Fresno State walk out of classes to protest the 32 percent fee increase, over-crowded classrooms, teacher layoffs and a corrupt administration.

medical profits," said Bob Samuels, president of the U.C. American Federation of Teachers, on the *Democracy Now* news program.

Students have led rallies, teach-ins and campus building occupations at six schools to protest the cuts. Library 'study-ins' to protest cuts in library hours, with students chanting "Whose university? OUR university! Whose books? OUR books!"

have succeeded in keeping some libraries open.

The U.C. is investigating reports of police brutality against protesters. Rally organizers say police, often in full riot gear, hit protesters and fired rubber bullets. Dozens of protesters have been arrested, but most were released rapidly. Students as far away as Austria have rallied in support of the students.

When School Food Fights Lead to Jail

By OCTAVIA DAVIS

In November, 25 Chicago middle school children were arrested for taking part in a food fight. Police officers handcuffed the children and took them to jail. They were charged with reckless misconduct.

In 2007, police in Florida arrested a six-year-old girl for having a tantrum at school. They handcuffed and arrested her. They charged her with a felony, which is a serious crime.

Why are children being arrested for food fights and tantrums? According to Peter Price, a former teacher who is now a lawyer, having police officers in public schools, also



FLICKR GRAFFITI LAND

More police officers in schools means more kids now get expelled or arrested for behaviors that before would have meant a trip to the principal's office.

called "school security officers" or "school resource officers," means more kids get arrested.

Police officers have not always worked on school grounds. Before the

1950s, they rarely patrolled schools. Some schools in the United States worked hand-in-hand with police officers between the 1950s and the 1980s, but not like they do today. In the 1980s, crime in the United States increased. To keep guns and drugs out of schools, many school districts brought in police officers. However, when crime decreased, more schools kept bringing in police officers.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the number of police officers in schools has risen by 30 percent in just the last ten years. As a result, more kids now get expelled or arrested for behaviors that before would have meant a trip to the principal's office.

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HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Just contact **IndyKids!** Adults and kids can write articles, take photos, contribute artwork and help distribute the paper.

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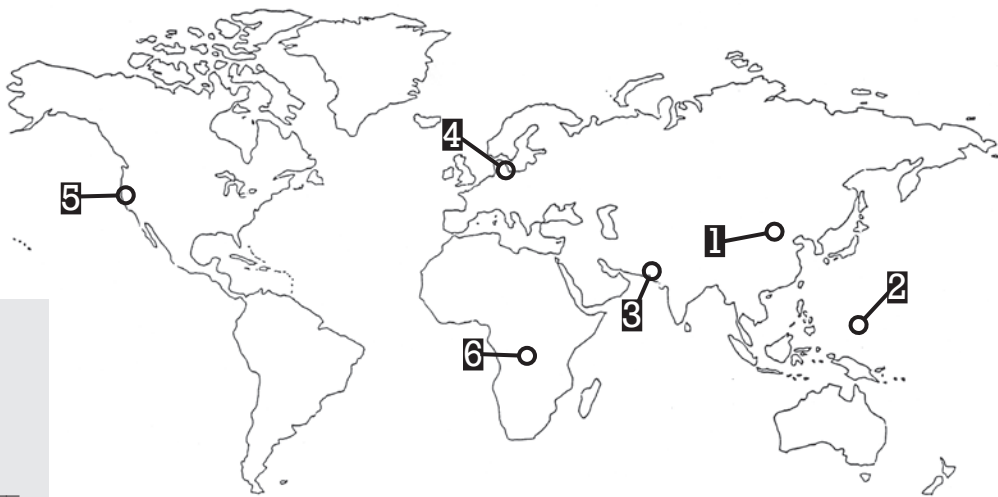
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Where in the World?

All the places listed below are mentioned in this issue. Can you match them with their general location on the world map at right? Answers at bottom of this page.

- a) Afghanistan ____
- b) Denmark ____
- c) Guam ____
- d) California ____
- e) China ____
- f) Democratic Republic of Congo ____



Obama Orders 30,000 More Soldiers to Afghanistan



An Afghan woman cries after losing family members in a missile attack on her village.

By BILL MARSH

Speaking at the United States Military Academy at West Point in early December, President Obama announced that he would send 30,000 more troops to Afghanistan, bringing the

total to about 100,000 U.S. troops. However, the majority of Americans are against the war in Afghanistan, according to a CNN/Opinion Research Corporation poll.

The current U.S. war in Afghanistan has lasted over eight years, making it one of the longest wars in U.S. history. The Afghan people continue to suffer the effects of war. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 but was defeated, nine years later, by Afghan warlords backed by the United States. Now the United States is battling the Taliban with the help of the same warlords. Zolton Grossman, a geographer and writer with *Counterpunch.org*, called this “a cycle of violence that has since [1980] claimed more than two million Afghan lives.” In addition, at least 860 members of the U.S. military have died in the Afghan region since the U.S. invasion

in 2001, according to the U.S. Department of Defense.

During his campaign, Obama promised to send more soldiers to Afghanistan, and he is now keeping that promise. Upset by Obama’s announcement, people protested in more than a hundred U.S. cities. Two hundred people gathered in front of the West Point academy, including Cheryl Worth from Peace Action New York State. “We want to see the change that we voted for,” said Worth, “and we are expecting [Obama] to include us in this conversation.”

DEFINITIONS

Taliban: a strict Islamic group that controlled Afghanistan from 1996-2001. President Obama accuses this group of threatening U.S. security.

warlord: a military leader who has taken power, especially in one section of a country.

No Clear Solution Reached at Climate Summit

By ELAINE MATTHEWS and AMANDA VENDER

The United Nations Copenhagen (Denmark) Climate Conference was attended by officials from more than 190 countries. The conference finished up on December 18, 2009, without final agreements to lower emissions of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases are produced by burning coal, oil and gas. They are the primary cause of global warming.

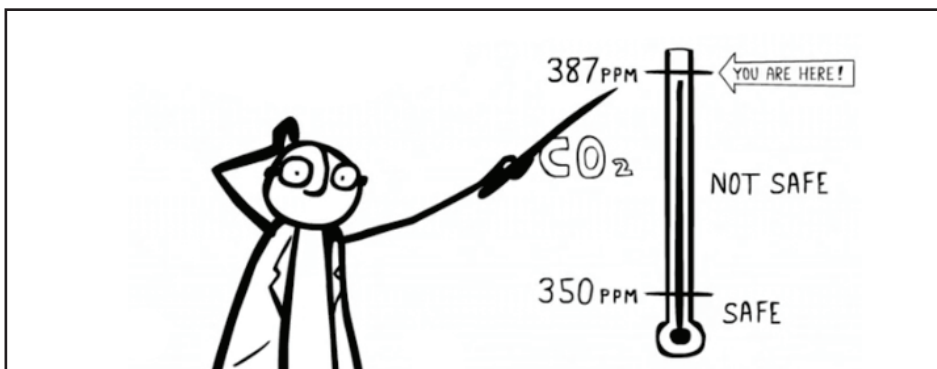
Major disagreements between wealthy and poor countries about responsibility for climate change and its impacts boiled over at the Copenhagen meeting. One big disagreement is about how much the biggest polluters will lower their greenhouse-gas emissions. Another is how much money rich nations will give so poor nations can survive global warming and develop

their economies.

On the last day of the conference, President Barack Obama arrived and pushed for a non-binding agreement that would result in emission reductions much smaller than scientists say are needed to avoid environmental disaster. Other countries accepted Obama’s proposal even though they wanted the agreement to be legally binding.

The UN Secretary-General called the accord “a beginning,

an essential beginning.” Other negotiators were not so happy about the outcome. Kamese Geoffrey, representing Uganda’s National Association of Professional Environmentalists, told IRIN news, “It has been depressing. There are some countries who think they are going to do us a favor by helping the poor countries, but this is really about helping all of us—everyone is going to be affected by climate change.”



Scientists say we have to reduce the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to 350 parts per million if we want to avoid climate disaster. Increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide is already causing Arctic ice to melt and Africa to dry up.

UNITEDCLIMATEORG/ANNIE LEONARD'S THE STORY OF CAP AND TRADE

newsbriefs

Billions Awarded to Native Americans



FLICKR, BORMAN818

The United States government has settled a 13-year-old legal case and agreed to pay \$3.4 billion to Native Americans for cheating them by not paying enough money when renting tribal lands. The money the government will pay is only a small part of what Native Americans say they are owed.

Healthcare Bill Passes Senate



On Christmas Eve, the U.S. Senate passed a new healthcare reform bill that it says will help 30 million more people get health insurance. The Senate bill must be combined with a bill already passed by the House of Representatives and be signed by President Obama. A main difference between the two bills is that the Senate bill does not include a government-run insurance option, or “public option,” to compete with insurance companies. Both bills would give money to the poor to help them buy insurance and would require people who do not have health insurance to buy it.

Hunger Rising in the U.S.



ED YOURDON

A recent survey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that more people in the United States have trouble buying food. The number of households that had little money for food went from 4.7 million in 2007 to 6.7 million (15 percent of the population) in 2008. The government has increased spending on food programs, but rising food costs and unemployment remain a problem.

Schools Shut Down



Big cities across the United States are announcing plans to close what they call “failed schools.” In New York City, the Department of Education plans to close 20 public schools by the fall. Activists there are planning rallies to stop the closings that they say are being made without consulting the community and without giving enough money to schools to pay for smaller classes and better services.

BERRY BLUES

Child Labor Widespread on U.S. Farms

BY AMANDA VENDER

An ABC News investigation that came out in late October found that children as young as five and six years old were working as blueberry pickers on large farms in Michigan. They were working for one of the country's biggest blueberry growers, Adkin Blue Ribbon Packing Company, which supplied blueberries to Wal-Mart, Kroger and Meijer supermarket chains. These companies have since stopped buying from Adkin.

While the investigation was news to some, it is actually very common for children to work on farms. In fact, there are about 400,000 children under age 18 working in U.S. agriculture, according to the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs. "Americans think of child labor as a problem elsewhere, but in fact we have that problem in our own backyard. There is child labor in agriculture in almost every state in the United States," Zama Coursen-Neff of Human Rights Watch told ABC News.

It is illegal for children under age 12 to work on large farms. But they work in order to earn money to help their families, most of which have migrated from Mexico and Central America. Teresa Hendricks of Michigan Migrant Legal Aid told the *Democracy Now* news program, "The children are actually helping the family. An average family of four will make usually under \$12,000 for the year. So the parents are not doing that to become rich; they're doing that so they can have food on the table and they can eat."

Statistics:

The average income for a migrant family is \$15,000 to \$17,500 a year.

50% of the youth who work regularly on farms never graduate from high school.

Why is Farm Work Dangerous?

Agricultural work is one of the most dangerous types of jobs a kid can have in the United States. Why?

- Accidents with heavy machines
- Exposure to toxic chemicals: fertilizers and pesticides for the crops can cause breathing problems, skin problems and cancer
- Cold and heat strokes
- Falls, slips and trips
- Heavy lifting

What Can You Do?

1. Educate yourself and other kids about the issue of child labor. For example, organize a viewing of the 11-minute film *Children in the Fields* from the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, which can be seen online at http://www.afoprograms.org/?page_id=281
2. Write to your congressperson to ask for stronger laws to protect child farmworkers and for higher wages for farmworkers.

At What Age Are Kids Allowed to Work?

According to U.S. law (the Fair Labor Standards Act), kids as young as 12 are allowed to work on farms for unlimited hours outside of school as long as their parents agree. For most other jobs, you have to be 14 to work.

Kids of any age, however, can work as actors or in family businesses, unless that work is dangerous. Children can also do chores and babysit for money, but only in private homes.

In Their Own Words

The thing I like about picking blueberries is that you can eat one when no one's looking. The thing that I don't like about working in the field is there are too many mosquitoes and the hot sun, the heavy things you have to carry. The green color you get on your hand and fingers.

Zulay Roblez, age 11, Michigan

Migrating with your family is really horrible because once you get here you have to work in absolute concentration, even though in the fields you have to face hunger and thirstiness. Also, when it rains you get all wet and dirty but you still have to keep working. There are a lot of animals like snakes that can harm you.

Lucia Aguilar, age 13, California

What I like best about being a migrant is that our parents are doing their best so we could have everything we need. Some people make fun of us because our parents work in the fields, but I don't hear them because I know that is an important job.

What I like least is that when my dad travels to another place I have more responsibility at home. I have to go pick up my brothers and be sure they eat, do their homework, and a lot of things. The good thing about it is that I learn to be more responsible. I also hate that sometimes we don't get to see him on holidays. I would love other youth to know that being a migrant is hard, but it also makes me stronger as a person.

Samuel Puentes, age 12, Arizona

How Many Blueberries Can You Pick?

On average, each worker in North Carolina earns \$2.50 per one-gallon bucket of picked berries, according to the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs. Depending on the size of the blueberries, it usually takes 30 minutes to fill a one-gallon bucket. Only the fastest workers earn more than the minimum wage, which is \$7.25 per hour.

Safe Meat?

Safety standards for meat in school lunches are lower than those for some fast-food restaurants, according to a recent *USA Today* investigation. With low safety standards, kids risk getting food poisoning. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says the meat for schools “meets or exceeds” standards in groceries and restaurants. However, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand (Democrat, New York) says, “Our children deserve a testing program at least as good as the fast food chains.”

Kid Cereals Least Healthy

Cereals for kids are the most sugary and least nutritious of all cereals. The Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale University released a study in October that looked at cereals and how companies sell them to children. The Rudd Center concluded that the high number of ads and the low nutritional quality of kids' cereals “remain at unacceptable levels.” Sugary cereals contribute to obesity, according to the researchers.



FLICKR, OHDEARBAB

New Dinosaur



FLICKR, INFOFOFO

Scientists identified fossil bones found in New Mexico as an ancestor of *Tyrannosaurus Rex*. The dinosaur was about the size of a dog with a much longer tail,

according to a December article in the journal *Science*. The dinosaur, named Tawa, ate meat and probably had scales and primitive feathers. It walked on two feet like its descendent, T. Rex.

Book Review: The New 50 Simple Things Kids Can Do to Save the Earth

This book shows you 50 simple things you can do to protect the earth through recycling, using less energy and protecting animals and insects. This book has experiments and activities you can do at home, at school, on the playground or in your own backyard. Each of the fifty things is broken down into questions like “Did you know?” and “What can you do?” as well as activities like “Amaze your friends.”

All these questions and activities will keep you busy and help you understand your world better while helping you minimize your individual impact on the world.

Whether or not this book helps the earth in the long term is questionable. For instance, what about bigger issues like stopping all wars, giving all people health care and the corporations that are exploiting people for profit?

While taking individual responsibility for your actions is a good lesson for kids, the book fails to show how the big offenders get away with their massive for-profit exploitation of people and the earth.

Review by Pedro Lahoz Wolfe, age 9.



THE EARTHWORKS GROUP / ANDREWS MCNEEL PUBLISHING

72%

That's the percentage of the government-provided (USDA) school lunch food that is meat and dairy. 25% is fruits and vegetables.

culture&activism

Activists Push for Healthier School Lunches

By BILL MARSH

Most school lunches are too high in fat and cholesterol, according to the Physician's Committee on Responsible Medicine, but activists are working to get more nutritious foods into the schools.

A report released last October from the Trust for America's Health found that just one in ten students get the right amount of fruits, grains and vegetables in their school lunches. Instead, typical meals include salty, fatty foods like meat pizza, hamburgers, hot dogs and chicken nuggets. Recent studies have shown that diets high in saturated fat and cholesterol can lead to obesity.

Alex Poquette, a seventh-grader at Booker T. Washington school in New York City, does

not like the school lunch. “There's not much variety—chicken fingers, mozzarella sticks, greasy chicken, hamburger and pizza are repeated over and over again.” Miriam Entin-Bell, third-grader at the Brooklyn New School, also avoids school lunches. “I don't normally eat the school lunch because it has too much grease.”

One grassroots organization, the Brooklyn Food Coalition in New York City, is reaching out to local schools and parents associations to make school lunches more healthful in New York City. “We need to take parents' and teachers' concerns seriously and make



Kids in Nashville, Georgia, settle down to eat their school lunches.

FLICKR, OLD SHOE WOMAN

some concrete improvement in school food,” says Nancy Romer, the group's general coordinator.

The Physician's Committee on Responsible Medicine has also started the national Healthy School Lunch Campaign, which encourages schools to offer more healthy low-fat, cholesterol-free options.

A Chinese New Year Celebration

Xin Nan (Nancy) Lin, 13, lives in New York City. She is originally from Fuzhou, China, and she wrote this essay in Chinese and English. If your first language is something other than English, practice it and don't forget it. You'll be glad you did! Read Xin Nan's full essay at www.indykids.net.

Although in the United States New Year's Day is on January 1st, Chinese New Year's is not! In China, this year we celebrate the New Year on February 14, the first day of the lunar year—a calendar based on the phases of the moon. Today, we use the lunar calendar mainly for traditions and celebrations. With these traditions, the Chinese lunar zodiac calendar plays a big role. Twelve animals are assigned to each year and the animals, supposedly, characterize the people that are born in that year. 2010 will be the year of the tiger. They are characterized as strong and short tempered.

In China, for one week every year, I got to have red blankets. Why red? Red is the color that brings people luck for the New Year. Everybody on New Year's wears new clothes because we want to ward off bad luck and begin

with a fresh start. Red envelopes are for luck as well. I really just wanted the money that was inside! The night before New Year's Day, I always stayed up wondering how much I was going to get. We always ate dinner together and watched the New Year special show. The food! There were dumplings and Peking duck. There were also candy melons, coconut, kumquat, longan, lotus seeds, lychee nut, peanuts and red melon seeds. All these different kinds of foods symbolize growth, good health, unity, prosperity, fertility, joy, happiness and close family relationships.



This symbol, called “Fu,” is the symbol of happiness in China. On New Year's Day, people put it on their doors. Image courtesy baidu.com.

中国式新年

尽管美国的元旦日是在一月一日，中国可不是这样！在中国，我们在新年的二月十四日庆祝，也就是阴历的第一天——阴历是一种以月亮的阴晴圆缺所制定的日历。如今，我们主要使用阳历来庆祝节日。按照传统，中国的属相同样也是一个重要的角色。十二生肖所对应的动物属相，象征着那年出生的人的性格。2010年将会是虎年，属虎的人很强壮而且是个急性子。

在中国，每年的一个礼拜我的床单会是红色的。为什么是红色的呢？因为红色是新年的幸运色。每个人在新年都要穿新衣服，因为我们想要摆脱去年的坏运气，并拥有一个全新的开始。红包也是带来运气的，但我只是想要里面装的钱罢了。在前一天晚上，我总是会猜想我会得到多少钱。

我们总是一起吃饭并一起看春晚。那些食物！

我们会吃饺子，烤鸭，还有糖果，甜瓜，椰子，金橘，龙眼，莲子，荔枝，花生，红瓜子。所有的这些食物象征这增长，身体健康，团结，繁荣，子孙满堂，开心，幸福和亲切的家庭关系。

your turn

What do you think about the lunch at your school?

IndyKids reporter Pedro Lahoz Wolfe, age 9, talked to these kids in Manhattan, New York City.



I think they are disgusting and unhealthy, and the mayor says they are a “great, nutritious way to start the school day,” which stretches the truth. I would like them better if they gave you bigger portions, made them fresh and made them warm and taste good.

Nadya Ali, 10, P.S. 165



I go to a private school and they serve only vegetarian lunches. I am not the biggest fan of veggies and we eat so many vegetables at school every day. Sometimes I do not like them, but I realize that they are good for me.

Che Maria Baez, 12, East Harlem School



I don't like the options they give us. I don't like how the lunch aides treat us. They never give us dessert. I would like it better if they put out a table of different dishes we could pick from.

Issano Rogers, 9, P.S. 163



I like certain foods from school lunches. I like the fruit and the main foods, such as chicken tenders, tacos and chips with dip.

Sheila Warrik, 9, P.S. 163



They do not taste good. I think it is greasy and has been sitting around for a while. They should consider how people who eat school lunches react to them.

Gregory Ginsburg, 9, P.S. 163



PHOTO COURTESY UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA

Someday, you could be a } Farmworker Organizer just like: Armando Elenes

By ILONA BRAY

Armando helps farmworkers learn that no employer is allowed to underpay them or treat them badly. He has two jobs with the United Farmworkers Union (UFW), which was founded by Cesar Chavez. He is in charge of San Joaquin Valley, California operations—helping farmworkers get medical care and negotiate for higher pay (some earn as little as \$2 an hour) and better treatment (many work in extreme heat and are exposed to dangerous chemicals). He's also on the UFW executive board, helping decide how to improve workers' lives across the country by supporting certain political candidates or organizing publicity campaigns.

IndyKids: As a kid, did you ever imagine you'd someday be a farmworker organizer?

Armando Elenes: I had no idea! I got to this country when I was seven, from Mexico. I'd watch my dad

pick cherries and apricots, and later milk cows, but more than anything I wanted to go to college. I started learning about the farmworkers' struggle for rights and volunteered to spread the word. Now I'm being paid to do what I love.

IK: How does your job help bring about change in the world?

AE: When you empower people that they have certain rights and can speak and change things, it changes them—nobody can ever take that away.

IK: Any tips for kids interested in doing similar work?

AE: There's no school for what we do! Start by volunteering, maybe at a shelter or workers' rights center, just to see what's really happening in the world around you. Also, travel around the U.S. and beyond, to see how people live. Even here, there are workers still living in the fields or sleeping in their cars and working to survive.

letters

These letters came from Ms. Kellner's sixth-grade English Language Arts classes from the Renaissance School of the Arts in New York City.

I think your article “Obama: Three More Years of War in Iraq...” was really good, although I think you could use a little more information coming from the Iraqi citizens.

Hailey Rivera

We want to know when the troops are going to stop this war and come home to their families. People who care about this story are anti-war activists. They are people who go against the war.

Other people who would care about this are troop families.

Caylin Phillips



I think that the article “Obama: Three More Years of War in Iraq...” is not so objective because the reporter only interviewed one person. For example, I think you should have interviewed an Iraqi because they have different points of view.

Anthony Nelson

This article “U.S. Healthcare in Need of Surgery” is credible because I can walk to a person and they will straight out tell you that they are having problems with health insurance and that they want it to STOP!!! So I agree completely.

Chelby Ventura

I think that “Does Your Food Have Cooties?” is a very alarming article because it shouts out be careful! Now I feel safe because I never knew about the contamination. Thank you for your message to all Americans!

Geralyz Nunez

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FLICKR, JOHN MURDEN



FLICKR, SHINYAI



FLICKR, KOSMOSXIPO

WHAT'S for LUNCH?

In what country do you think each of these school lunches is found? Match the country to the lunch.

1. Mexico
2. China
3. United States
4. India
5. Germany
6. Korea

Answers: A: 3; B: 6; C: 2; D: 5; E: 4; F: 1



FLICKR, EKURVINE



FLICKR, ECOSAN



FLICKR, STUARDO HERRERA

SECRETS of CONGO

This cartoon is part of a longer story written and illustrated by Ms. Soumah's fifth-grade class, located in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Africa. The story is about Louis and Lina, two U.S. citizens who are stranded in Congo when their plane crashes, and about the people they meet as they look for help. Read the whole story at www.indykids.net.



SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY (COURTESY OF GREENSBORO NEWS AND RECORD)

WHO AM I?

1. 50 years ago, we were four Black college students in North Carolina.
2. On February 1, 1960, we sat at a whites-only lunch counter at a Woolworth department store. The waitress refused to serve us.
3. We refused to leave. The next day 27 people sat at the lunch counter without being served.
4. Our protest started "sit-ins" that became a hallmark of the civil rights movement.

Answer: The Greensboro Four

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